

2002 English & Communication

Intermediate 2

Close Reading

Finalised Marking Instructions

		Marks	Code
1.	What might have caused the writer to be "saucer-eyed" (line 2)? <i>What he was reading frightened/shocked/surprised him (1)</i> <i>OR the late hour/tiredness (1)</i>	1	U
2.	"reading clinically precise accounts of people gnawed pulpy" (line 2-3) Considering this expression as a whole , explain fully how the language used makes it humorous. <i>Full explanation of the humour created by the contrast between the formality of "clinically precise" (dispassionately, objectively, impassively or medically exact) and the informality/ horror of "gnawed pulpy" = 2</i> <i>Less complete explanation still suggesting contrast = 1</i>	2	A
3.	"(I didn't know this happened!)" (line 4)		
	(a) Explain the use of the brackets round this expression. <i>Any suggestion that it is an aside (1)</i>	1	A
	(b) Explain the use of the exclamation mark. <i>Any suggestion that it suggests the writer's surprise (1)</i>	1	A
4.	(a) What do "aromatic gel", "juicy meat" and "a chocolate bar" (line 6) have in common that attracts bears? <i>smell/aroma (1)</i>	1	U
	(b) Which single word used later in the same paragraph makes this clear ? <i>"olfactory" (1)</i>	1	U
5.	In your own words , explain the ways in which human beings might have accidental confrontations with bears. <i>Gloss of "round a bend ... appraisingly" (lines 9 - 10) (1)</i> <i>Eg By being unlucky enough to bump into one on the trail</i> <i>Gloss of "wander unwittingly ... prey" (lines 10 - 11) (1)</i> <i>Eg By meandering/walking into the area dominated by/the domain of an old/ injured bear</i> <i>Straight lifts = 0</i>	2	U

	Marks	Code
6. Read lines 12 – 32 again.		
(a) In your own words , outline the points the writer makes to support his contention that, if he were attacked by a bear it is more probable "it would be by a black bear".	3	U
<p><i>Any THREE from</i> <i>Grizzlies don't hunt/roam beyond the west bank of the Mississippi (1)</i> <i>Black bears outnumber grizzlies (1)</i> <i>There is an increased number of/there are a great many black bears in the country (as a whole) (1)</i> <i>There are many black bears in the area the writer was going to visit (1)</i> <i>Grizzlies in USA are confined to one area (1)</i> <i>There must be some attempt to gloss.</i></p>		
(b) In your own words , what characteristic of black bears makes even an attack by them unlikely?	1	U
<p><i>Gloss of "retiring"(line 28)</i> <i>Eg They are shy (1) Straight lift = 0</i></p>		
7. "Ursus horribilis as it is so vividly and correctly labelled" (line 14)		
Why has Bryson used the word "labelled" in this expression instead of a word like "called"?	2	A
<p><i>Labelled is more appropriate to a scientific specimen (2)</i></p>		
8. Why might "positively porcupine it" (line 17) be considered an effective expression here?	2	E
<p><i>The alliteration on the letter "p" (1) suggests pricking/puncturing (1)</i> <i>The image of the porcupine is appropriate (1) to something covered in arrows (1)</i> <i>The humorous image (1) suits the tone of the passage (1)</i> <i>Porcupine used as verb (1) is unusual (1)</i></p>		
9. Read paragraph 4 (lines 29-32) again.		
Identify any one technique used by the writer in this paragraph and explain how this technique helps him to create an appropriate tone.	2	A
<p><i>Technique identified/example given (1) + explanation (1)</i> <i>[Relevant point about structure or example (1) + explanation (1)]</i> <i>OR</i> <i>Relevant point about word-choice or example (1) + explanation (1)</i> <i>OR</i> <i>Relevant point about punctuation or example (1) + explanation (1)]</i></p>		

